

外論選輯

美報論亞洲共產主義

N. Y. Herald Tribune Stresses Communist Machinations In Asia

Washington, (USIS)—The New York Herald Tribune, in an editorial titled "Communism in Asia," on April 2 said in part:

The threat of Communist domination of China is all too obvious and attracts much comment. The growth of Communist parties elsewhere in Asia has had little attention. The fact-distressing fact—is that what is happening in China today may be duplicated tomorrow in some other Oriental country. In India, where the condition of the average man is even worse than in China, the Reds seem to become more numerous every day. Even in Burma, the Communists have found enough discontent so that they become more and more troublesome. In the Philippines, the Communists are a factor in agrarian uprisings. The Indo-China Reds are among the leaders in the revolt against the French. In Indonesia, they are doing their best to profit from the disputes between the Javanese and the Dutch.

「共產黨統治中國之威脅，日益明顯，亦日引起許多批評，但其在亞洲其他地方之發展則甚少被人注意，然所不爭者即今日在中國發生之事，明日可能在其他東南亞洲國家重演，蓋印度一般之情況與中國頗同，共產黨人與日俱增。甚至在緬甸共產黨人對政府亦已發現其多不滿病，因而是等發展成為極端主義之惱人問題，而事實的共產黨為農民叛變之一份子，而安南共產黨人亦有一部份係反抗法國的領袖，在印尼被等正儘量利用爪哇人與荷蘭人的爭執而獲取利益。」

If the development of Communism in Asia normally was studied as a whole, instead of in segments, there might be more sound discussion of the subject. It would become apparent, for one thing, that Communism in Asia is not solely a military problem in China, to be solved by gifts of American arms, but one in which the Communists everywhere in the Orient are doing their utmost to take advantage of hunger and disease and misery. Their aim, of course, is to win power. Their temporary expedient is to promise the people of Asia a better life. The expedient is most successful when opponents of the Reds ignore the political results of empty stomachs. While force can and should be used in opposition to Communist imperialism, at places and at some times, more than force is needed to resist the appeal the Communists are making to the Chinese, Indians, and Burmese and all the rest of the inhabitants of the Orient."

「共產黨在亞洲之發展予以適當，以及個別研究而非分別研究，則此問題或可為健全之討論。而一般而言，最明顯者為亞洲共產黨並非完全可以由美國贈予之軍火以解決之軍事問題，而是共產黨人在東方各地應盡所能利用蘇聯疾病與痛苦而活動之問題。當然彼等之目的為爭取蘇聯，彼等隨時之策略為亞洲人民保證有較好之生活。此種策略是極其成功，雖然武力可以應付於抵抗共產黨與中國人，但有些地方時時需要較之武力更多之東西以抵制共產黨對中國人，印度人，緬甸人以及東方其他人民之威脅！」

英商報論中國前途
她在抗日戰爭中取得勝利還需努力贏得和平
Writer Believes Chinese Strength In Adversity
Heralds Bright Future

Prospects in China need not be accepted as entirely gloomy. This view is expressed in an article published in the latest issue of the Anglo-Chinese chamber of commerce journal. The writer says: "the economic crisis prevailing in China today must surely be a source of profound worry to all with interests there. Whenever a ray of hope breaks through the dark clouds, overhanging far-eastern trade it seems to linger only for a fleeting moment and to be quickly dispelled by pessimistic news emanating from China. It would seem to the uninformed observer in Britain that all in China is chaotic. Yet there is an optimistic side. It was admirably expressed by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek when she addressed the Women's International club in Nanking last autumn. She said 'real strengthening of human character comes in black moments when the future seems dark. But the strength of an individual's—a people's character—is shown in the way he fights his way out of seemingly hopeless depth. It is this struggle against odds which produces human progress. Those of us who have passed through China's crisis when they were at their dismal worst are not dismayed today. As long as we have a deep conviction that right is fighting on our side we know that we will be stronger for our present difficulties.'

英華商會會刊，在最近一期裡，認為中國的前途，不見得完全是灰暗的。該刊說：「中國目前的經濟危機，使任何有利益的人，都感到萬分焦急。有時大家對遠東貿易提出了一線希望，但轉瞬之間又為自中國傳出的惡劣消息所遮斷。雖然如此，中國的前途也自有其光明的一面。」去秋，蔣夫人在南京國際婦女會會說過「一個民族的力量，只有當她在黑暗中奮鬥求出路中，可以看出来。我們在過去遭遇了危機，在今天他就不會失望。我們深信正義是站在我們這邊的！」

Certainly many people have reason to be impatient with her. It says much for Britain that her trade relations with China have always been conducted on a dignified and cordial basis."

「當然，許多人感到不耐煩，自有其理由。但是，中英的貿易關係，一向都不壞。我們要知道！」

「There are opportunities in the Far East and we should not be misled into thinking that China is incapable of helping herself.」

「遠東的貿易機會還很多；認為中國無力自助，無力生產大宗出口貨物，都是錯誤的。」

「China has been victorious in her battle against the

防止全國學潮上潮
駐軍司令得採取任何緊急措施
政府已命令全國
Chinese Garrison
Commanders Given
Discretionary Powers

Nanking, Apr. 15. (Reuter)—The Ministry of National Defence yesterday granted discretionary powers to all garrison commanders throughout the nation to take any action necessary to prevent mob violence in their provinces.

路透社南京四月十四日電：據國防部昨授各國駐軍司令官得採取任何緊急措施，政府已命令全國。

The military spokesman told a press conference that military commanders, in conjunction with the local security forces, will be given power to declare martial law whenever found necessary to maintain law and order.

軍方發言人於記者招待會談稱，軍事司令官與地方保安部隊為維持法律與地方秩序，認為為需要，可有權隨時宣佈戒嚴與緊急治安措施。

He claimed that the Communists were known to be sending agents among the people and creating labour and student strikes south of the Yangtze, to coincide with the Communist plans to cross the river. "This is the Government's reply to the Communist plans," he said.

華盛頓，(USIS)—Senate President Arthur H. Vandenberg, who is also Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced today that his committee would take up soon for "immediate exploration and action" a "basic treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with China.

He added that in Manchuria, owing to the spring thaw, the position remains unchanged. However, he declared, both sides are regrouping and a large-scale battle may be expected within the next month.

東北方面，由於溫度之故，雙方停戰，雙方正切結集部隊，預計下月內即可有大戰發生。

美參謀總長出席作證
支持普遍軍訓
艦艇方面擴充空軍
不能滿足大陸需要
Army Chief of Staff
Supports UMT

Washington, (USIS)—Army Chief of Staff General Omar N. Bradley told the House Armed Services Committee today that air force expansion to 70 group strength would in no way diminish the basic needs of the Army and Navy but would, in fact, increase the army's manpower needs.

Noting the growth of sentiment for a unilateral expansion of air power at possible expense of universal military training and selective service, Bradley told the committee:

"The alternative of UMT is not 70 groups, 170 groups or 1,000 groups. The alternative to UMT, if we are to have a basic type of security, is a standing army of about 1,500,000 men that would cost two billions annually."

(天津美國新聞處華盛頓電)陸軍參謀長布雷德森萊今日告衆參軍委員會稱：將空軍擴充至七十大隊之實力，並不能減少陸軍與海軍的基本需要，實際上將增加陸軍之人力需要。布氏指出一般情緒有可能擴充普遍軍訓與征兵以片面擴充空軍之類似。布氏即告各軍委會將軍擴充對訓練之對話，然後再繼續對義務的採取行動。

UMT would not benefit the army alone but would also produce men for a wartime navy and air force as well. It would make possible air force expansion to a true wartime strength when necessary, he said. Bradley also emphasized that the young men of the nation have a right to training, lest they be forced by war into combat for which they have had no preparation.

布氏指出普遍軍訓不僅對陸軍有益，且將產生許多人員，俾在戰時供海軍之用。集訓：在局勢需要時將軍擴充至真正戰時之實力時，惟有普遍軍訓能使此種擴充成為可能。

布氏為言：吾國青年應有受訓之權利，俾等為戰爭所迫必須作戰時，不致事前毫無準備。

Bradley pointed out, that

Japanesee invader but like other nations has still to win peace."

「但是，中國雖曾在抗日戰爭中取得勝利，她必須還要努力去贏得和平！」

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青年課室 YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

CONJUNCTIONS AND CONJUNCTURAL PHRASES

接續詞及接續詞的成語

中國人民對國際局勢的焦慮 Chinese Worried Over International Situation

(續)

(H) 謂自路透電稿

The former diplomat said, Africa, France and the Netherlands have no intention of giving up their possessions in Indo-China and Indonesia, and even Premier Jan Smuts of South Africa, the scolded liberal, entertains hopes of annexing Southwest Africa.

著者又繼續寫道：「在領土方面說，美國不願意對以前日本統治的意圖屈服，蘇聯則想染指北非所謂的意圖屈服；法國和荷蘭更不願意放棄它們在越南和印度尼西亞的島嶼，甚至連稱自由主義者的南非

殖民者斯大林將軍都懷着一種想把南非歸回南非聯邦的企圖。」

這位先前曾任外交官的張先生又說，聯合國會成立以來，所有的舉措，都沒有什麼值得稱道的，聯合

國大會只有建議沒有執行權，而

有執行次議會的安理會，又每每被

否決權所妨礙。

The postwar pattern is still based on power politics," Dr. Chang declared. "Spheres of influence not only have been revived, but the major Powers have openly met to establish these zones. Alliances and the struggle to control the balance of power are again evident."

張先生又說：「狹義的國家主義仍很流行。」所謂的舉措的例子，和十九世紀的以及一般戰爭的形態，毫無不同之處。

Another article which has attracted more than its share

of attention from the Chinese

public came from Mr. Tao

Shi-sheng, editor in chief of the Kuomintang official or-

gan, Central Daily News, who

warned that in the highly

charged atmosphere in Europe

a third world war could break out on the slightest provoca-

tion. 另外一篇文章，是馮民為機關報

中央日報的總編輯陶希聖先生寫的

這篇文章，吸收了更多的讀者的注意，陶先生提出警告說，說得嚴

重一點，歐洲方面可能因經濟的

動亂，而爆發第三次世界大戰。

In this delicate world situation, he said, China was attempting to maintain good relations with all the three leading world Powers — Great Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia—and had more than once offered to "serve as a bridge for United States

of the Western Hemisphere.

張先生指出蘇聯還沒有放棄她對

遠東和南極的關心，蘇聯亦沒有

放下對德國的恩情心理；蘇聯

有放棄她國際勢力均衡政策；而美

國亦沒有放棄她的西半球聯盟與合

作要求。

Territorially, the writer

continued, the United States

is unwilling to relinquish control

of the Japanese mandated

islands; Russia has designs on

Italian colonies in North

(To Be Continued 未完)

(Continued on Page 3)

Hot as the sun is (to whatever extent the sun is hot), we must leave the house.

However hot the sun is, we must leave the house.

Although the sun is ever so hot, we must leave the house.

日雖若熱，我等必得離此屋。

(E) CAUSE: — (原因)

As (from what cause or for the reason that) rain has

fallen, the air is cooler.

因雨落故空氣較冷。

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